

ANTARCTIC DISCOVERY.

New Light Shed Upon the South Pole Circle.

MAP OF SIR JAMES ROSS WRONG.

Explorer Said to Have Mistaken Land for Water, According to Records of Exploration of the Discovery Party—Lieutenant Shackleton Gives Results For Continental Theory—Some Thrilling Experiences.

Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton of the Antarctic exploring ship Discovery, when asked recently at San Francisco whether the expedition's researches had furnished any material evidence to support the theory that the Antarctic is a continent or an archipelago, seemingly evaded the question, but remarked later that the question was one that the public would be able to decide for itself after carefully considering the results of the explorations of the Discovery party. It is known, however, that the records of exploration will show many interesting facts, among them being these, says the New York Herald:

That Sir James Ross mistook water for land and that material changes will have to be made in the map prepared by him.

That the results of experiments made by the Discovery party at the various stations built for the purposes of recording magnetism in the different latitudes will furnish valuable new knowledge for the people of England, Germany, Russia, France and the United States, who are deeply interested in the subject.

That interesting developments have also been made in the marine biology of the Antarctic circle and additional knowledge gained of the physical and chemical analysis of different substances found there.

Of botany the party has had little opportunity to study, for Lieutenant Shackleton states that few, if any, plants exist that far south or at least the explorers could not find evidence of them. The geographical discoveries will also serve interesting matter in the reports to the Royal Geographical association.

"If our dogs had not died," said Lieutenant Shackleton, "we should have got much farther south than we did. I am taking back reports of the expedition with my diary and the five copies of the South Polar Times, which was published farther south than has been any other magazine. The first edition was issued and read by the members of the party, nearly all of whom contributed to it, on March 23, 1902, when the sun left us, and was succeeded by editions on the 23d of each month until Aug. 23, when the sun reappeared. The period of darkness lasted 121 days.

"Lieutenant Armitage, who is a big man physically, had one of the most thrilling experiences of the expedition. He fell twenty feet and was caught by his harness on a rolling piece of ice. If he had fallen a short distance farther he would have dropped 2,500 feet. He was fished up all right and saved.

"Thomas Vance, the man who went over the ice precipice and was drowned, had a dramatic drop. The glacier which was being scoured by a party of men was of blue ice as smooth as glass. One of the men had started back to get a pair of fur boots. Some men had to go to his assistance, and in the scramble a number of them slipped and started down the smooth, steep incline toward the brink of the precipice. Most of them and, in fact, all of them, before it was too late succeeded in stopping themselves by pulling out their knives and digging them into the ice.

"Vance, however, had too much of a start to save himself. He had on fur boots, which made no resistance to ice, and as it was blowing a blizzard, his drop looked to be certain from the first. He went over the eighty foot precipice with a scream. We tried for hours to get his body from the ocean, but we never saw it again.

"At one time twelve men were blown into the ocean by the wind, but were all saved. Clarence Hare, a New Zealander, was overcome by the cold on a Tuesday afternoon and went to sleep in the snow. He was all alone and we did not know where he was. The snow drifted over him and he slept from that afternoon until the following Tuesday morning, when he awoke and started out and found us. We had given him up for lost. In some ways that was a record breaking sleep.

"After the dogs died we had to pull the sledges ourselves. It was awfully hard work and very wearying. The dogs had to be fed canned stuff, which cost in some way have become moist in shipping it, for it became covered with green mold and sickened them.

"We were able to take observations all the time we were on the long sledge trip, which brought us within six degrees and forty minutes of the pole, and I am carrying back valuable data. I am not at liberty to talk regarding the specimens which the expedition has secured, but they are most valuable.

"I was taken from the Discovery by the Morning, which brought us out supplies from England. The Morning will return from England next December with more supplies for the Discovery, which is still in the ice. The Discovery, as she lies imbedded in the ice now, is in no danger, and all on board are comfortable. She will have more gun cotton and longer electric fuses taken back to her. They are what must be depended upon to free her. The electric fuses which we took with us were not long enough to successfully use in the ice while blasting."



Boys Know a Good Thing

and it's good to have them like a good thing—especially where drink is concerned. They all like Williams' Root Beer because of its life, snap and fine flavor. It touches the "thirsty spot" in a satisfying, soothing way and cools the throat all the way down. Strictly temperance, it's made from roots and herbs which give it a peculiarly rich and delicious flavor. The cost ready to drink is barely two cents a quart—almost as cheap as water and a great deal more healthful in hot weather. Insist on having Williams'.

WILLIAMS & CARPENTERS CO., Buffalo, N.Y.,
Wholesale of Williams' Root Beer.

PUBLIC WORK OF CITIES

What Many Are Doing In Great Britain.

VARIOUS ENTERPRISES MANAGED

Baths, Water Gardens, Golf Links, Theaters, Pleasure Boats, "Switch-back Railways," Sewage Farms and Oyster Beds Are Some of the Specialties—Nearly Two Hundred Towns Have Their Own Water Supply.

English cities have gone much further than our own in carrying on activities that used to be considered exclusively matters of private business. An article in the Liverpool Post, summarized by United States Consul Boyle, shows the extent to which this process has been carried.

The town of Bath owns its hot springs, most of the cold springs, the Roman baths and the famous "pump rooms," one of which has recently been extended with a Roman promenade at a cost of \$150,000.

Bournemouth owns its winter gardens and golf links and keeps a public orchestra.

Harrogate receives a good income from its royal baths and springs, winter garden theater and the Royal Spa concert rooms and gardens.

Leamington owns its popular baths and pump room.

Southport earns \$17,500 a year with pleasure boats on its marine park lakes and runs a Coney Island on the beach, with a switchback railway, "aerial flight" and other attractions.

Brighton owns its royal pavilion and aquarium.

Many towns dispose of their drainage on sewage farms, which they cultivate with profit. Birmingham raises over \$125,000 worth of stock, wool, crops and milk on its sewage farm every year.

Colchester sells 3,000,000 oysters a year from its famous Colne oyster fishery.

Bradford runs a hotel in connection with its public markets, and Plymouth owns both a hotel and a theater.

Birkenhead clears \$50,000 a year from its fleet of twelve ferry boats plying to Liverpool.

York owns a canal and a fleet of tugs.

Manchester has invested \$25,000,000 in the Manchester ship canal, in which it holds a controlling interest.

Bradford tests wool, yarns and cord at a profit, makes paving slabs from the clinkers in its refuse destructor, and turns fish refuse into fertilizer.

Liverpool makes artificial stone out of clinkers and turns it into workmen's model dwellings.

Lancaster makes paving slabs of clinkers and its three sewage farms produce \$110,000 a year.

All the common services of Glasgow, except the cemeteries, have been municipalized.

Manchester clears \$75,000 a year net profit from its fifteen markets; Liverpool's markets pay \$72,800, and the 228 towns that own public markets draw in all \$418,910 profit from that source.

The street railway systems owned by the various towns clear over \$500,000 profit, which is rapidly increasing. In every case, it is alleged, the transfer of such a system from private to public hands has led to "better service, cheaper fares, increased traffic and larger profits, while the position of the employees has been greatly improved in regard to pay and the hours of labor."

In Leeds the townways have relieved taxation \$204,380 a year.

Liverpool last year cleared \$60,145 from the supply of electricity.

One hundred and ninety-three towns have their own water supply, from which they clear a net annual profit of \$450,040, after providing interest and sinking funds for borrowed capital, and ninety-nine towns own gas works, paying a profit of \$1,974,125 a year. Manchester alone clears \$250,000 from gas, instead of paying three millions to a corporation, like New York.

Regarding cuckoos, it is said that the long tails of these birds so interferes with their balancing that they have necessarily developed strong feet, with two toes pointing backward and two forward. By this arrangement the cuckoos are able firmly to grasp their perch.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT

Why Davitt Advocates It For the Repatriation of Jews.

A REMEDY FOR PERSECUTIONS.

Well Known Writer Says Plan of Zionists Boldly Faces Terrible Problem of Russian Jews With a Rational and Courageous Solution. Hebrews More Feared, He Claims, Than Hated by Average Russians.

I have returned from Russia a convinced supporter of the Zionist movement for the repatriation of those Jews of Russia and other countries who are willing to return to the parent land of their race, says Michael Davitt in the New York American. It is absolutely hopeless ever to expect the Russian people or government to admit the Jews to the rights of nationality or citizenship. The negro of the south will be welcomed much sooner on a level of equal social equality to the dining rooms of the ex-slave states.

The average Russian fears the Jew more than he hates him. He is infinitely more resourceful in all the business and civil walks of life than the landowning or land working Russian, while in intellectual equipment he possesses a decided advantage over men of the ruling race. These facts will not be denied even by educated Russians. One of these, a noble of distinction and a man of broad views, said to me when discussing the problem of the Russian Jew: "What can we do with these people? I am opposed to their persecution and feel the shame which the Kishineff horrors have brought upon the name of Russia. But if we do what you urge. If we allow them to spread over the country and open up to them access to the offices of municipal and imperial administration, why, my dear sir, their racial ability and capacity would enable them to control all our departments within ten years."

This is the reflex of the Russian official mind. The same view pervades all the lower grades of civil employment—policemen, customs officers, post office and telegraph services, and so on. And when to this feeling is added the conviction which was expressed in every conversation I had with representative Russians from Odessa to Warsaw that socialism was a Jewish importation, that young Jews are its most dangerous if not its only effective propagandists within the empire, it can at once be seen how futile will be the efforts which will seek to obtain equal rights or free citizenship removed from oppression for the Russian Jew even within the pale of legal domicile.

The Zionist movement is a necessity of the situation. It boldly faces the terrible problem of the Russian Jew with a rational and courageous solution. He cannot hope ever to live safely and in peace in Russia without rights and protection which he will not in our day receive.

Other European countries or America cannot reasonably be expected to open wide the gates of immigration to 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 poor Hebrew workers. Where, then, are they to go if their persecution is ever to cease?

The parent land of Palestine offers them a shelter and perhaps a limited autonomy under Turkish suzerainty provided the combined influence of sympathetic public opinion and the intercession of the great powers could enable the plan of the Zionist movement to be put in operation. It ought to be with the present ruler of the Turkish empire a question of money only, along with a concerted agreement between the leading European governments and, it is to be hoped, that of the United States. And as the recent savage recrudescence of anti-Semitism feeling must necessarily awaken interest and sympathy for the victims of this barbarous spirit the remedy advocated by the Zionist leaders must receive a wider attention than has yet been given to it in either Europe or America.

The press of the United States can render powerful help in this direction, and I most earnestly press the cause of the repatriation of the Russian Jew.

SWIFT TRIP IN MILL RACE.

Man Carried a Quarter Mile in Less Than a Minute and Lived.

William Ingalls, a stone mason, tripped on a rope while at work at the Niagara mill gate in Lenox, Mass., the other day and fell into the swift current of the race way, swollen by the full tide of the Housatonic river, says the New York World. He was carried 250 feet down the race, through the wheel pit of the mill, into the tail race and then across the river, and came out alive.

The hundred workmen who saw the accident say he made the journey of a quarter of a mile in less than a minute. In his perilous journey Ingalls dropped fifteen feet into the wheel pit and was dashed against a wall of solid masonry at an angle of 60 degrees. When Ingalls realized what he had been through he fainted.

Guard Against Malaria and That Dragged Out Feeling

BY TAKING

Quinona

THE BLOOD PURIFIER

C. B. Burleigh, President Augusta City Hospital, writes: "We have used a large amount of Quinona at the Augusta City Hospital as an anti-malarial and tonic with very satisfactory results." All druggists sell Quinona.

ANOTHER HELEN KELLER

Blind Katie McGirr's Powers as a Linguist.

SKILLED IN MANUAL LANGUAGES.

Victim of the Great Blizzard of 1888 Tells of Her Struggle to Learn How to Read and Says She is Content—She Likes to Use a Typewriter.

Probably the happiest girl in Greater New York the other day was Katie McGirr, the blind, deaf and formerly mute pupil in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Her progress is considered by her instructors more remarkable than that of Helen Keller, the famous pupil of Radcliffe college, says the New York World.

Miss McGirr has been taught to articulate and the perfection which she has attained in speech surpasses that possessed by Helen Keller. She was greatly excited when her instructor appeared the other morning and was anxious to know how her salutatory address and an essay delivered the night before at the graduating exercises had been received. Her hand trembled as she stretched it forth to receive on the sensitive palm and fingers the reply to her questions. Almost as swift as speech, messages were conveyed to her of her triumph. She laughed like a happy child.

Persons who have witnessed Miss McGirr's powers for the first time can scarcely comprehend them. Although totally blind and deaf, her mind sight and her ability to receive communications through her hand apparently serve nearly all the purposes of eyes and ears. She was dumb until five years ago, but has been taught to articulate distinctly.

Miss McGirr is twenty-two years old. She has dark hair, and although her eyes are sightless there is a luminant expression in her face which dispels the impression that she is blind. Her affliction is not noticeable until she starts to move, and then her hands grope helplessly. She gave a brief history of her life as follows:

"My life has been happy in spite of my blindness. I was born in New York city in 1880. During the great blizzard of 1888 I was out in the storm and caught such a bad cold that it caused me to lose both my sight and hearing. I could read and write but little at that time. I lived with my parents until I became deaf and blind. Then my mother sent me to the sick ward at Randall's Island, and I remained there until 1890, when some one brought me here to school.

"I remember when I became blind. Everything was black and I thought I was left alone surrounded by black darkness. I was sad and discouraged. "Before I came here my friends used to write on the palm of my hand, and in that way I could understand what they said. Later I was taught the manual alphabet, and when I had learned to read spelling in the hand I could converse with the pupils here.

The following is one of a series of articles devoted to the coffee industry in Mexico, prepared especially for us by one of the most noted historical experts of the United States. In this series, as well as in our coffee cultivation, we have spared neither pains nor expense to get the best. The Mexican Consul to the United States, now located in Boston, recommends this series as interesting and instructive. On account of its educational value we suggest that parents see that this series is read by their children.

From Plantation to Cup.

Chapter III.

THE TURNING-UP OF THE SEEDS TURNED DOWN.

"And, nursed by day and night, by sun and shower, Duth momentarily to fresher beauty rise."



After overcoming the Mexican jungle the planter prepares the land for a crop of corn. Having harvested the corn, which grows very quickly, he prepares his seed-beds for raising coffee. These beds are made about forty feet long, and from four to six feet wide. Between the beds are walks for the Indian laborers.

The seeds are selected with the greatest care; only those perfectly formed are used. After a soaking, the seed-beans dry one day in the hot sun, and two days in the shade. Then they are put into the seed-beds with every bean flat-side down. About two inches of soil covers them. Then comes the weeding and the watering until time for transplanting.

[To be continued.]

For some seventy years the greatest experts in coffee culture have been carrying on experiments in Mexico. The result is absolutely without parallel. The best grade of Mexican coffee has no superior today, and no equal, except in the famed coffee of Arabia. The highest point in excellence attained with any coffee has been attained with **UBERO BRAND SELECTED COFFEE**, which grows in the richest coffee-raising section in Mexico, and which sells at 35 cents a pound. Your grocer buys it in one-pound, air-tight cans with our seal upon them, and he will sell it to you that way. **UBERO BRAND AND THE MEXICAN METHOD** make the most fragrant, most healthful and most delicious coffee ever known. They make pure coffee. Ask your grocer for one of these 35-cent cans and try the Mexican Method.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

CROWN, ROASTED AND CANNED BY

The Consolidated Ubero Plantations Company,
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WANT TO STAY IN SIBERIA.

Students Exiled Now Refuse to Return to Russia.

In the year 1902 a number of students were banished to the steppes of Siberia for taking part in political demonstrations in various European towns, and were forbidden, as the ministerial decree reads, "to return without leave to European Russia," says a St. Petersburg cable dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

A few months ago the czar revoked this decree, but the students refused to take any notice of the revocation and continued to stay in their place of exile. The Siberian governor asked them courteously and even ordered them to return to European Russia, but without avail.

The banished ones remained perfectly quiet in their banishment. At last the governor appealed to the ministry of the interior and asked what steps should be taken against the graceless ones. The result is a decree from the ministry in which M. de Plehve "condemns" the students to return to European Russia and forbids them "to return to the steppe regions of Siberia without permission for the space of one year."

Crime and Civilization.

The number of crimes increases necessarily as civilization advances, because new laws are made constituting new crimes. While the number of violations of law increases, the number of atrocious crimes diminishes. The fact is that the increase in the criminal statistics is almost entirely in the new and lighter offenses.

TESTED AND PROVEN.

There is a Hoop of Solace in Being Able to Depend Upon a Well-Earned Reputation.

For months Harre readers have seen the constant expression of praise for Doan's Kidney Pills and read about the good work they have done in this locality. Not another remedy ever produced such convincing proof of merit.

Norman York of 14 South Main street says: "When living at 3 Pearl street, in the winter of 1897, a gentleman called upon me and asked my opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills and to allow him to have the same published in our Harre papers. I consented and told him for five or six years I had been annoyed with my kidneys, caused, I thought, by a strain. There was no doubt about the pain, but when there was added to it annoyance from the kidney secretions I was positive some disturbed action of the kidneys existed. If I stooped to lift it was with the greatest difficulty I could regain an erect position. Well, in spite of that, a continuation of the treatment of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at E. A. Drown's drug store, stopped the attack. Since then I have never lost an opportunity of recommending the preparation to friends and acquaintances and I know of a great many who have taken a course of the treatment, obtaining positive benefit."

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.